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## BOOK DEPARTMENT

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### NOTES.

**A. L. A. Catalogue.** 8000 volumes, for a popular library, with notes. Library of Congress. Pp. 889. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1904.

**Anderson, Frank M.** *The Constitutions and Other Select Documents Illustrative of the History of France, 1789-1901.* Pp. xxvi, 671. Price, \$2.00. Minneapolis: The H. W. Wilson Company, 1904.

This volume is designed primarily to meet the needs of college students engaged in the study of modern French history. It is a convenient collection, some two hundred and eighty public documents, translated, topically arranged and accompanied by brief explanatory notes and bibliographical references. The collection ends with the Waldeck-Rousseau Associations law of 1901.

**Batt, Rev. John H.** *Dr. Barnardo: The Foster Father of "Nobody's Children."* With an appreciation by the Duke of Argyll. Pp. xii, 196. London: S. W. Partridge & Co., 1904.

An extremely unsatisfactory account of the founder and conductor of one of the most important charities for children in the world.

**Béchau, A.** *La Réglementation du Travail.* Pp. iv, 203. Price, 2 fr. Paris: Librairie Victor Lecoffre, 1904.

A timely and interesting addition to the library of social economy. Attention is called to the importance of the subject, and the widely divergent opinions of socialist and individualist with a plea for careful and methodical investigation of local difficulties.

**Blondel, Georges.** *La Politique Protectioniste en Angleterre.* Pp. xv, 161. Price, 2 fr. Paris: Victor Lecoffre, 1904.

The author sees in Mr. Chamberlain's appeal to the English pride of race the question as to whether or not England shall adopt a new economic régime, already answered in the affirmative, and France, shut out of her most important market by a customs barrier, becoming more and more a decadent nation. The object of the writer is to arouse France to her possibilities of taking rank among the foremost commercial nations; the volume is hurriedly written and presents little new material.

**Bourguin, Maurice.** *Les Systèmes Socialistes et l'Evolution Economique.* Pp. x, 549. Price, 10 fr. Paris: Librairie Armand Colin, 1904.

The purpose of this work is to show the relation of socialism to economic evolution. It is aptly divided into two parts, the first of which is given over to theoretical socialism and to a discussion of systems of socialism. In the second part the author presents a large number of phenomena occurring in the course of economic evolution, upon which he bases argument leading to the conclusion that no single radical system, whether individualism, col-

lectivism or general co-operation, can be imposed upon an organism so complex as present society. After a discussion of proposed changes, the author next turns to the presentation of a large number of facts pointing out the growth of trade-unionism, the formation of industrial coalitions, the extension of the rôle of the municipality and the development and evolution of like phenomena in the economic world. Co-operation will become more and more a distinctive element in the development of socialistic tendencies, but individual liberty will not be forfeited. The society of the future will be more largely democratic than ours, because it is inevitable that democracy in the political field will lead to democracy in the economic order. While the work is to be praised most for its easy-flowing style, M. Bourguin has clearly made a sufficient addition to the discussion of socialism to cause his work to receive considerable attention even in foreign countries.

**Brandenburg, Broughton.** "*Imported Americans.*" Pp. xi, 303. Price, \$1.50 net. New York: F. A. Stokes Company, 1904.

The most interesting and important study yet made of present-day immigration into the United States. The author, a newspaper correspondent, with his wife, lived for a time in the Italian quarter of New York. Thence they go in the steerage to Italy, and make a study of the districts from which emigration is most pronounced. For some time they live in the family of a Sicilian peasant, whose sons have been some years in America, as had the father himself. Then with a group of Sicilians Mr. and Mrs. Brandenburg return in the guise of immigrants, observing the snares laid for the credulous incomer, whose great fear is that he may be kept out of America, suffering the ill treatment meted out to steerage passengers on board ship, and learning how the laws of this country are constantly evaded. No one can fail to enjoy this account, and no student can fail to see that our laws are anything but satisfactory at present. Mr. Brandenburg constantly emphasizes the need of the registration and inspection of would-be immigrants in their home communities, believing that this would be no more expensive than the present plan, and vastly kindlier than to turn so many back at the end of a long journey. At present many excellent families are restrained from leaving their homes by the fear that they may be refused entrance and thus suffer heavy loss. It is possible to stop the dumping on our shores of the degenerate and diseased, but not by existing methods. Mr. Brandenburg thinks that most of the Italians are desirable additions to our population. We gain nothing by an educational test for ability to read and write, Italian is as likely to hinder the process of Americanization as to help it. The revelations made of the debasement of our naturalization papers furnish food for thought. The author has nothing but good words for Ellis Island. The account is supplemented by many illustrations from photographs taken on the trip and the book is attractively bound.

**Carter, A. Cecil.** *The Kingdom of Siam.* Pp. 280. Price, \$2.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1904.

This volume, prepared by native Siamese in connection with the commission to the St. Louis Exposition, contains much valuable information about a

little-known land. The various chapters are of unequal value, and the style will not interest the general reader. There are many illustrations, chiefly, however, of temples and public buildings. The people are relatively neglected, though the chapter on agriculture is perhaps the best in the book.

**Carver, T. N.** *The Distribution of Wealth.* Pp. xvi, 290. Price, 1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1904.

Reserved for later notice.

**Chancellor, W. E., and Hewes, E. W.** *The United States: A History of Three Centuries, 1607-1904.* Volume I. Pp. xxiii, 533. Price, \$3.75. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1904.

Reserved for later notice.

**Clark, J. B.** *The Problem of Monopoly.* A Study of a Grave Danger and of the Natural Mode of Averting it. Pp. viii, 128. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company for Columbia University Press, 1904.

We are not accustomed to thinking of the author of "The Distribution of Wealth" as a popular lecturer and *a priori* many of his admirers may not regard this attempt to popularize an abstract economic theory with hopeful anticipation. But those who read these lectures, which were recently delivered in Cooper Union, will have no questionings. Some of the fruits of years of close study in the innermost recesses of economic life are here presented in admirable fashion in lucid, cogent argument. This little volume abundantly confirms Huxley's observation that luminous exposition can result only from diligent study on the part of a perspicuous thinker. Professor Clark gives us a close analysis of an intricate problem, most of its perplexing phases succinctly set forth and accounted for, and modes of treatment suggested that command not only attention, but, for the most part, approval. The one great objective Professor Clark holds is to preserve that which makes for efficiency in production, reduces costs and increases economic product, and thus enhances social well-being and at the same time insures public control of the conditions that produce monopoly. The growth of trusts, so-called, and of all-powerful corporations, have no special terrors if we can keep down monopoly and prevent their "predatory" competition, whereby normal competition is ruthlessly crushed and the public put in subjection to the barons of industry and trade. In a rapid narration he exhibits the most significant developments on the modern growth of monopoly under six titles: (1) "The Growth of Corporations," (2) "The Sources of the Corporation's Power for Evil," (3) "Great Corporations and the Law," (4) "Organized Labor and Monopoly," (5) "Agriculture and Monopolies" and (6) "Governmental Monopolies." The public will probably be most interested in the third, wherein the modes of exerting public or legal control are suggested. His proposals are not novel nor initiatory; the most of them, indeed, we have heard often, but the reasons therefor, their nature and the conditions of their applications and the results that may be expected have seldom or never before been so clearly set forth.

**Conant, C. A.** *Wall Street and the Country.* Pp. ix, 247. Price, \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1904.

Reserved for later notice.

**Curtis, Francis.** *The Republican Party.* Volume I. Pp. xxi, 532. Volume II, Pp. 566. Price, \$6.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1904.

This work should command serious attention. The very fact that it is honored by a foreword over the name of President Roosevelt, and that introductory notes covering a number of pages were written by Senator William P. Frye and Speaker J. G. Cannon, at once arouses an interest. By copious extracts from government documents, party platforms and newspaper files, the author shows first that the Republican party owes its origin neither to enthusiasts nor to a single movement. The party has been consistent throughout its career, and to-day stands "for the three great policies for which it stood at its birth," liberty, honor and progress. The celebration of its semi-centennial finds the country in a flood of prosperity. The Republican party "has seen to it that the wage money has been paid in dollars of full value equal in every case to one hundred cents." All these elements go to make the book intensely interesting. Mr. Curtis gives to the Republican party the entire credit for our present prosperity, but fails, except in rare instances, to more than mention policies or acts which were detrimental to the general welfare. For freeing four million slaves and conducting a successful war for the preservation of the Union, for the success of the Spanish War, and for the whole attitude of our country toward Cuba the Republican party alone is given the credit, all of which is manifestly unfair and inexact. There is no mention made of the Star Route frauds; the Tilden-Hayes episode is glossed over smoothly; the reduction of federal appointees under the Civil Service rule in the McKinley administration is passed by unnoticed; nor are these all the instances that might be cited. But in spite of the fact that the author is neither exact nor entirely conservative in all his statements, the work as a whole must command lasting respect.

**Darwin, Leonard.** *Municipal Trade.* Pp. xxiv, 464. Price, \$3.50. New York: E. P. Dutton Company.

Major Leonard Darwin has given his work the following sub-title: "The Advantages and Disadvantages Resulting from the Substitution of Representative Bodies for Private Proprietors in the Management of Industrial Undertakings." The book gives evidence that the disadvantages of public management have impressed themselves more strongly on Major Darwin's mind than the advantages. The impression which the author leaves on the mind of the reader is that he has undertaken an arraignment of the extension of municipal activities. The case against the municipal management of gas works, water works and street railways is more thoroughly presented than in any previous publication. The most valuable portion of the book is to be found in the author's discussion of the relative rate of improvement of service under municipal and private management. Evidence to prove the readiness with which private companies undertake improvements on a large scale is compared with the slow action of municipal authorities. As he aptly puts it: "Local authorities might reasonably hesitate to act like the New York Metropolitan Railway, which scrap-heaped a good cable plant worth over a million sterling, because it stood in the way of electrical progress." He clearly sees that the delay of English municipalities in improving the street railway service, espe-

cially the reluctance to introduce electricity as a motor power, reacted unfavorably on the social condition of the working classes in the larger cities of Great Britain. Although the work of Major Darwin is not convincing it will furnish much valuable information to the student of municipal government.

**Davidson, Thomas.** *The Education of the Wage-Earners.* Pp. ix, 247. Price, 75 cents. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1904.

An interesting and suggestive account of a learned man, who sought to give the best he had to aid his fellows. This little posthumous volume describes Mr. Davidson's activities on the East Side of New York, and gives stimulating glimpses not only of a wise educational program, but also of the charming relationships existing between the teacher and his pupils. Such a book strengthens one's faith in human nature, and in the possibility of larger social developments than most of us seek to realize.

**Dawson, T. C.** *The South American Republics.* Part II. Pp. xiv, 513. Price, \$1.35. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1904.

Reserved for later notice.

**De Bray, A. T.** *La Belgique et le Marché Asiatique.* Pp. xii, 385. Brussels: Polleunis and Ceuterick.

This book is a study in commerce and commercial policy. After a survey of the world as an outlet for the products of Belgian industries, the author concludes that Asia is the most promising field. The sixteen political divisions of that continent are then categorically taken up, their industries, economic condition and commercial policy are described, and the future is considered with especial reference to the Belgian trade.

**Devine, E. T.** *The Principles of Relief.* Pp. 495. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1904.

See "Book Reviews."

**Dexter, E. G.** *A History of Education in the United States.* Pp. xxi, 656. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1904.

This book is the first noteworthy attempt to present in a single volume an historical survey of the development of American education from the earliest beginnings to the present time. To compress so much in the one volume is a task of no small magnitude, and to say that Professor Dexter has done this with excellent judgment and discrimination is only to give due praise. From the very necessities of the case his narrative at times suffers so much from compression that its value to the student is doubtful. This is particularly true of the sketches of the development of the common schools in the several states of the Union. The average length of these sketches is but little more than a page. The main body of the work is divided into three parts, the first of which deals principally with the beginnings and early development of the "people's schools" in the colonies and in the older states of the South and West. Of greater present value, perhaps, is Part II, which treats of higher and special education. Under this head Professor Dexter describes the growth of the more important colleges and traces the history of professional and commercial education. He also discusses the education of the

negro, the Indian, the defective classes, the education of women and the preparation of teachers. Part III, dealing with educational extension, is unique and interesting. Here he deals with such agencies as libraries, periodicals, summer schools, evening and correspondence schools, learned societies, etc. It is no detraction from the character of the text to say that the most valuable feature of the work is the elaborate bibliography at the end of each chapter and the marginal references which are to be found on every page. This will be invaluable to future students who may undertake to write a more comprehensive history than he himself has done.

**Dunbar, C. F.** *Economic Essays*. Edited by O. M. W. Sprague. Pp. xviii, 372. Price, \$2.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1904.

Reserved for later notice.

**Dyer, Louis.** *Machiavelli and the Modern State*. Pp. xx, 163. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1904.

The volume is made up of three chapters, originally delivered as lectures in England in 1899, under the titles "The Prince and Cæsar Borgia," "Machiavelli's Use of History," "Machiavelli's Idea of Morals." The author was formerly an assistant professor at Harvard.

**Franklin, C. K.** *The Socialization of Humanity*. Pp. xi, 481. Price, \$2.00. Chicago: C. H. Kerr & Co., 1904.

Reserved for later notice.

**Friedenwald, Herbert.** *The Declaration of Independence*. Pp. xii, 299. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1904.

See "Book Reviews."

**Ghent, W. J.** *Mass and Class*. Pp. x, 260. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1904.

All who read the brilliant arraignment of modern society, published by Mr. Ghent in 1902 under the title "Our Benevolent Feudalism," will be interested in the present volume. Mr. Ghent emphasizes the part class struggle has played in American development. There are, he says, six classes directly concerned in production and distribution of wealth: (1) The Wage-earning Producers, (2) Self-employed Producers, (3) Social Servants (Educators, etc.), (4) The Traders (Manufacturers and Dealers, Financiers), (5) Idle Capitalists, (6) Retainers (Lawyers, Clerks, Politicians, etc.). In a stimulating and suggestive way he discusses class ethics in general, and those of these classes. The individualistic ethics of the trading class are anti-social, and sooner or later the great producing classes will assert their supremacy.

**Goodnow, F. J.** *City Government in the United States*. Pp. x, 315. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Century Company, 1904.

Reserved for later notice.

**Hall, W. E.** *A Treatise on International Law*. Fifth Edition. Edited by J. B. Atlay, Oxford. Pp. xxi, 764. London: Clarendon Press, 1904.

In spite of the large number of treatises on international law published during the last ten years, Professor Hall's work has maintained its authority

unimpaired. Under the able direction of Mr. Atlay a fifth edition has been issued in which the precedents cited in previous editions have been enriched by the addition of the more recent experience in international relations. No other writer on international law, with the possible exception of Wheaton, has rivaled Professor Hall in the orderly arrangement of material and the clear and definite formulation of conclusions. He easily leads the English commentators in this field of jurisprudence. Even in matters affecting fundamental questions of British policy, he displays an exceptional ability to free himself from local and even national prejudices. The most valuable features of the present edition are the insertion of the international questions incident to the Chinese-Japanese War, the Venezuelan boundary dispute, The Hague Conference, the Spanish War and the South African War. The editor has shown great ability in eliminating those portions of the original edition that have been superceded by reason of new treaty stipulations. He has made the work a clear exposition of the present status of international law.

**Halpern, Georg.** *Die Jüdischen Arbeiter in London.* Pp. viii, 84. Price, 1.50 M. Stuttgart: J. G. Cotta.

In a brief compass this work contains an excellent résumé of the condition of Jews in Russia, the immigration into London and the various problems, housing, sweat shops, etc. The situation in London is far better than that in Russia, because of the possibility of education and training of the children.

**Harris, N. Dwight.** *The History of Negro Servitude in Illinois.* Pp. xi, 276. Price, \$1.50. Chicago: A. C. McClurg, 1904.

In this volume Professor Harris describes the development of slavery and tells the story of the abolition movement. The data have been gotten from original records, in large measure supplemented by verbal testimony of many who took part in the later phases of the contest. The book is an important contribution, not merely to Illinois history, but makes available new material for that great history of the negro in America which will some day be written.

**Hauriou, M. Gaston, Jeze et Charles Rabanay.** *L'Année Administrative, 1903.* Pp. iv, 664. Price, 10 fr. Paris: Giard & Brière, 1904.

The plan of this annual is not a new one to French works on administrative subjects. While setting for itself the general task of giving a complete exposition of the year's events, decisions and discussions with reference to French administration, the work addresses itself particularly to those who either in a public or a private capacity have occasion to make practical application of the information which it is to give. The high character of the work already performed by the two editors, as well as the first number of the review itself, indicates that the work will be well done.

**Hay, John, and Root, Elihu.** *The Republican Party.* Pp. 57. Privately printed. New York: 1904.

**Herrick, C. A.** *Meaning and Practice of Commercial Education.* Pp. xv, 378. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1904.

Reserved for later notice.

**Hosmer, Dr. James K.** (Editor). *Gass's Journal of the Lewis and Clark Expedition.* Pp. liii, 298. Price, \$3.50, net. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1904.

Students of American history are under obligation to the publishers for this excellent reprint of the original edition of 1811. Dr. Hosmer pays many compliments to Patrick Gass in his introduction. The volume is uniform in style with other volumes of McClurg's "Americana," with reproductions of the original illustrations. There are few more noteworthy expeditions in our history than that of Lewis and Clark, and the story of the last survivor of the party is full of interest, supplementing, as it does, the official journal of the expedition.

**Hunt, Agnes.** *The Provincial Committees of Safety of the American Revolution.* Pp. 180. Cleveland: Western Reserve University, 1904.

Reserved for later notice.

**Hunter, Robert.** *Poverty.* Pp. ix, 382. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1904.

Reserved for later notice.

**Johnson, Sidona V.** *A Short History of Oregon.* Pp. 329. Price, \$1.00. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co., 1904.

A short but comprehensive account of the state from the earliest discoveries to 1904. History shows that the decision that Oregon was worth saving was wise, and this succinct account of that wonderful region will interest many who only know of it in a general way. There are numerous half tones of prominent men and natural scenery.

**Kellor, Frances.** *Out of Work.* Pp. ix, 292. Price, \$1.25. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1904.

Miss Kellor is widely and favorably known as a student of social and economic conditions. This volume will increase her reputation. The subject is extremely important and the work is well done. The title is open to criticism for employment agencies form the subject matter. Naturally offices for supplying domestic help receive most lengthy treatment. Miss Kellor and her assistants got this information by going to the offices now in the rôle of an employer, now as a servant, in a number of the largest cities of the country. The need of greater regulation of such agencies is obvious from the evidence presented, although there are many high-grade offices; while there are indications that a certain percentage of householders are not fit to have servants. Employment agencies for men, teachers' exchanges, free employment agencies are also discussed, and the last chapter is devoted to state and municipal laws. This volume should command the attention of housekeepers and employers generally, as well as students, for it indicates that the reign of graft is not confined to political positions, and the corrupting influences of many agencies are clearly set forth. It is a pleasure to note that not only is Miss Kellor continuing her investigations, but that in several cities organizations are being started to try to meet the needs already made evident.

**King, Irving.** *The Psychology of Child Development.* Pp. xxi, 265. Price, \$1.00. Chicago: University Press.

It is now generally recognized that social problems are solved only by the help of related sciences. One of these is psychology and new books in this field should not be overlooked. Mr. Irving King, formerly a fellow at the University of Chicago and a student under Professor Dewey, has published a book on "The Psychology of Child Development." It represents the viewpoint of Professor Dewey, who writes an approving preface. The main thought of the book is that the *complete setting* of an act must be known before one can say what it means. This demands a thorough study of the basis of child development and of social as well as psychic principles. The book deserves study. It is a careful, sane statement of the newer psychology as developed by the school of thinkers centered at Chicago.

**Lavisse.** *Histoire de France.* Tome VI, 1, par Jean H. Mariéjol. Pp. 429. Price, 6 fr. Paris: Hachette et Cie., 1904.

Volume VI, Part I, of *Lavisse's Histoire de France* includes the years 1559-1598, and treats of *La Réforme et la Ligue* and *l'Edit de Nantes*. The author tells the intricate story with skill, and by giving an unusual number of individual traits, makes the more important personages very real. His account of the policy of Catherine de Medicis is especially interesting. Because of the infinite detail necessary to the political history, less attention is given to the life of the people than in some of the preceding volumes. It is to be hoped that the second part will devote more space to the progress of the nation.

**Lawson, Jesse** (Editor). *How to Solve the Race Problem.* Pp. 286. Price, \$1.00. Washington, D. C.: R. Beresford, 1904.

This volume is the report of the proceedings of the Washington Conference on the Race Problem in the United States, which was held in November, 1903. Among the principal papers are those of Bishop L. H. Holsey, of Atlanta, "Race Segregation"; Rev. A. D. Mayo, of Boston, "The Duty of the White American towards His Fellow Colored Citizen"; Rev. D. R. Babbitt, of Brooklyn, "The Psychology of Race Prejudice"; Rev. A. S. Crapsey, of Rochester, "The Duty of the White Man of the North to the Black Man of the South." The paper by Mr. Mayo is unusually good; the others offer no contribution to the title of the volume, and might well be headed "How to Increase Race Prejudice." The conference seems to have been under the control of those who believe that the chief aim of the negro just now should be to retain the suffrage, by force, if necessary. We are in much more accord with the arguments presented for national aid to southern education and for a commission to study the negro people. The volume contains portraits of a number of participants in the conference.

**Macy, Jesse.** *Party Organization and Machinery.* Pp. xviii, 299. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Century Company, 1904.

Reserved for later notice.

**McDermott, E. R.** *Railways.* Pp. vii, 197. Price, 2s. 6d. London: Methuen & Co., 1904.

In the series of twelve "Books on Business," Methuen & Co. have included

a volume on "Railways." With the exception of an unsatisfactory "Historical Sketch," the book is well written, and the material presented is well selected. The purpose of this and other volumes in the series is to present briefly and in a non-technical style the salient features of the industry discussed. The present volume deals with the "Railways and the Public," "Railway Administration," "Railways as Investments" and the "Future of Railways." The legislation on the regulation of railways is well summarized. The powers of the Board of Trade are given, and the history of the railway clearing house, and its organization and activities are clearly presented. The discussion of railway investment and the future of railways is too brief to be as valuable as might be wished. The author, who is "Joint editor of the *Railway News* and city editor of the *Daily News*," has shown good judgment in the selection of material.

**McKinley, Wm.** *The Tariff.* A review of the tariff legislation of the United States from 1812 to 1896. Pp 266. Price, \$1.75. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1904.

The publishers of the "Writings of Henry Clay" secured the services of William McKinley for the preparation of an essay on the "Tariff in the Days of Henry Clay and Since." The essay, which has now been reprinted under separate cover, was a volume in length, and discussed with some detail the main phases of the history of the tariff from 1824 to 1894. The period previous to 1861 was but briefly covered. The essay was written in 1896, when Mr. McKinley was Governor of Ohio, and while the information he had gained as chairman of the Ways and Means Committee was still fresh in mind. Naturally the legislative and political aspects of the tariff are the ones to which most attention is given. The author recognizes his difficulty of dealing with the subject in a non-partisan way, but states, "It has been my honest endeavor to do justice to all directly participating in the events narrated. It has been my aim to present as completely as possible a review of proposed tariff legislation since the close of the Civil War to the present time, as well as a sketch of the measures actually enacted, to the end that the student may observe the trend and purpose of the leading political parties in respect to this economic question." The essay was intended for general readers and its merits fully justify its being put into book form.

**McVey, F. L.** *Modern Industrialism.* Pp. xvi, 300. Price, \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1904.  
Reserved for later notice.

**Miltoun Francis** (Editor). *Ships and Shipping.* A hand-book of popular nautical information, with numerous diagrams, plans and illustrations. Pp. xiii, 366. Price, 5s. London: Alexander Moring, Ltd.

Students of commerce and shipping will find Miltoun's "Ships and Shipping" a useful little compendium of well-selected information. The facts presented cover technical nautical matters, an account of the merchant service, a brief statement regarding ship canals, Lloyd's Association, fleets of the principal steamship companies and many other similar topics. The brief gazetteer of ports and of important shipping events is especially to be commended. The volume will be revised and published annually.

**Ober, Frederic A.** *Our West Indian Neighbors.* With map. Pp. 433. Price, \$2.50, net. New York: James Pott & Co., 1904.

Perhaps no man in the United States has had a longer or more extensive acquaintance with the West Indies than Mr. Ober. Many quaint and little known facts are recorded, but the total result is very unsatisfactory. The account is rambling and superficial, much space being devoted to things of no importance, while the reader is constantly reminded that the author was the first to do this or that. Calendered paper is used in the book and there are over fifty excellent illustrations.

**Robinson, Chalfant.** *A History of Two Reciprocity Treaties.* Pp. 220. New Haven: Tuttle, Morehouse & Taylor, 1904.

This book is made up of three essays, which are given over in the main to a compilation of historical facts regarding the Treaty of 1854 with Canada, the Treaty of 1876 with Hawaii and the treaty-making power of the House of Representatives. The author is careful to point out that the causes leading to the Canadian Treaty were political rather than commercial, and its abrogation due in the main to the popular feeling against the Canadians for the part which they took in the Civil War. The Hawaiian Treaty is ascribed to the fear on the part of the United States that Great Britain might gain foothold in the Sandwich group.

**Russell, Israel Cook.** *North America.* Pp. x, 435. Price, \$2.50, net. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1904.

Professor Russell's volume on "North America" deals almost entirely with the physiography, biogeography and geology of North America. There is only one chapter, and that a brief one, on political geography, and there is scarcely any account whatever of economic geography. This limitation of the work is not the fault of the author. As planned by him, it was to include "First, a discussion of the natural conditions or physical geography, and, second, man's dependence on and use of the natural resources or economic geography." It is to be regretted that the author was unable to carry out his plan. The editor and the publishers ought to have arranged for two volumes instead of one for "North America." Possibly they may decide to supplement the present volume by a second one dealing with the political and economic geography of North America. Professor Russell maintains in this book his well-known reputation for scholarly and careful work. The subjects covered by the book are well presented, and the volume will be welcomed by all serious students of American geography. The four volumes of the "World Series" that have thus far appeared are of such merit that the remaining eight or more volumes will be welcomed by all students of geography. The books will be of service not only to the relatively limited number of persons who are interested in geography *per se*, but also to those who desire a knowledge of geography as auxiliary to a better understanding of the political and social sciences.

**Scherer, J. A. B.** *Japan of To-day.* Second Edition. Pp. 323. Price, \$1.50, net. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1904.

The author was for a number of years a teacher in Japan, and he gives us

interesting and readable sketches of the life he saw about him. The book is marred by attempts at fine writing and by bits of pious cant, but the author is happy in his descriptions and the book will be enjoyed. The illustrations, twenty-eight in number, of which two are colored, deserve special mention.

**Schmoller, Gustav.** *Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung u. Volkswirtschaft im Deutschen Reich.* Volume I. Pp. 448. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1904.

With this number the Yearbook begins its twenty-eighth year. To American readers the monograph of 128 pages by L. Glier, of Barmen, on "The Latest Development of the American Iron Industry," will be of greatest interest. Among other important articles are "The Foreign Trade Relations of Austria-Hungary" and "Oran, North Africa's Most Important Trade Center."

**Shaler, N. S.** *The Neighbor.* Pp. x, 342. Price, \$1.40. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1904.

The central point in the volume is the origin and nature of race hatreds, with especial attention to the Hebrew and the African. Aside from the skillful analysis of ethnic motives in general, the most valuable part of the book is the discussion of the negro problem. The author believes, in spite of his good qualities, that the negro should be taken out of politics for a time to bring about a truce to race hatred. "Any attempt to force an adjustment will be likely to result in something like race war." The author's general conclusion in regard to race hatred is that while this motive may, in certain social states, serve a very useful purpose, among civilized peoples "this motive may well be compared with the appendix of the cæcum, a remnant of a primitive estate which is altogether evil, for it breeds disease."

**Shambaugh, B. F. (Editor).** *The Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of Iowa.* Volume VI. Pp. x, 429. Iowa City: State Historical Society.

This volume contains the messages and proclamations of Governor Larrabee and Governor Horace Boies, 1886-1894, two of the most interesting and important Governors of the state. As in earlier volumes, biographical sketches are given of the Governors.

**Siebert, Wilbur H.** *The Government of Ohio.* Pp. xvi, 309. Price, 75 cents. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1904.

A welcome addition to the excellent series of hand-books of American government designed for school use.

**Smith, Adam.** *An Inquiry into the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations.* Edited by Edwin Cannan. Two Volumes. Pp. xlvi, 462; vii, 506. Price, \$6.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1904.

This annotated edition of Adam Smith by Professor Cannan, of the University of London, will henceforth be the standard. Availing himself of all sources of information the author follows the fifth edition, the last published before Smith's death, and traces all changes through the various editions and presenting the text so accurately that even its misprints are included. Smith's sources of information are stated wherever ascertainable and the degree of

accuracy of the quotation indicated. It is hard to see how the editor's work could be improved save by the discovery of new sources of knowledge. In the introductory chapter Smith's indebtedness to Hume, Mandeville, the Physiocrats and others is discussed. Students of history and political economy will welcome such a scholarly presentation of their famous predecessor.

**Smith, Charles Sprague.** *Working with the People.* Pp. xvi, 161. Price, 50 cents. New York: A. Wessels Company, 1904.

This little volume belonging to the series of "Hand-books for Practical Workers," contains many valuable suggestions to those engaging in social work. It is a record of the experience of the author in the People's Institute in New York City, and as a record of work well done deserves careful consideration. Unity and brotherhood are the key-words to successful efforts.

**Smith, O. J.** *Balance: The Fundamental Verity.* Pp. xi, 286. Price, \$1.25. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1904.

**Spearman, F. H.** *The Strategy of Great Railroads.* Pp. viii, 287. Price, \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1904.

**Tapp, S. C.** *The Story of Anglo-Saxon Institutions or the Development of Constitutional Government.* Pp. ix, 245. Price, \$1.50, net. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1904.

This book is an attempt "to demonstrate from historical facts that the Anglo-Saxon race is the only race that has ever had a true conception of republican institutions or solved correctly the problem of self-government." After discussing such subjects as "Sovereignty," "Delegated Powers," "Constitutions," etc., the author traces the origin and rise of popular government in England, and its struggle with what he calls "Normanism." We are told that the purpose of the Norman invasion of England was to "suppress the doctrine of the consent of the governed" (p. 83); that the "Normanism" of England has ruined Ireland (p. 128); that it was this element that persecuted and banished the Jews from England (Chap. XVI), and that the American Republic is but the "Sociological and political evolution of Anglo-Saxonism through centuries of struggle with Normanism and Gothism" (p. 222).

**Terlinden, Ch.** *Le Pape Clément IX et la Guerre de Candie (1667-1669) d'après les Archives Sécrètes du Saint Siège.* Pp. 351. Price, 5 fr. Paris: Albert Fontemoing, 1904.

This thorough and exhaustive study of the last three years of the struggle of western Europe against the Ottoman Turks for the possession of the island of Cyprus, by M. Ch. Terlinden, is based chiefly on the secret archives of the Vatican, on the correspondence of the papal nuncios, especially those of France, Spain and Venice, the countries most interested in the war, on the valuable *lettere di principi*, and on special sources relating to the struggle in the private archives of the Rospigliosi family. After a chapter on the preliminary period to 1667, M. Terlinden takes up in the four following chapters the election of Clement IX, the political situation at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle and the plan for a crusade to deliver Crete. In the remaining chapters the failure of the expedition, the defection of Louis XIV from the cause

and the peace with the Turks are considered. In addition to a detailed bibliography of the manuscript sources, there is a section devoted to the secondary authorities, but it consists, unfortunately, merely of the titles with dates and place of publication, without critical comment.

**Thorpe, F. N.** *A Short Constitutional History of the United States.* Pp. vii, 459. Price, \$1.75. Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1904.  
Reserved for later notice.

**Tbuenen-Archiv.** *Dr. Richard Ehrenberg* (Editor). University of Rostock.  
Price, 4 M. Jena: Gustav Fischer.

This is a new economic journal to discuss problems of labor and capital, commerce, etc. The first number contains among other articles an interesting account of the great firm of Siemens & Halske.

**Veblen, Thurstein.** *The Theory of Business Enterprise.* Pp. viii, 400.  
Price, \$1.50. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1904.

Reserved for later notice.

**Vidal, Georges.** *Considerations sur l'Etat Actuel de la Criminalité en France et les Charactères de la Criminalité Moderne.* Pp. 108. Paris: Librairie Nouvelle de Droit et de Jurisprudence, 1904.

Professor Vidal gives evidence to show that crime is steadily increasing in modern society, and that scientific knowledge has been turned to the advantage of offenders, while the measures for protecting society have not been sufficiently developed.

**Walker, Francis.** *Monopolistic Combinations in the German Coal Industry.* Pp. viii, 334. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company for American Economic Association, 1904.

Reserved for later notice.

**Warren, Algernon.** *Commercial Knowledge.* A Manual of Business Methods and Transactions. Pp. 260. London: John Murray.

A brief discussion of business affairs has been attempted in this volume. The book is intended to be used as an elementary text-book and as such it has some merits; but students even in secondary commercial schools will find the treatment of the twenty topics considered altogether too brief. It is manifestly impossible to discuss adequately in a volume of 260 pages all the topics studied in a commercial high school or a business college.

**Wilcox, Delos F.** *The American City: A Problem in Democracy.* Pp. 423.  
Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1904.

It is an encouraging sign that the recent treatises on municipal government do not confine attention to questions of governmental organization. In this work of Dr. Wilcox but two of the fourteen chapters treat administrative questions. The others are devoted to an analysis of the conditions of city life and of the changes that are necessary in order to bring the population into closer touch with the city environment. Dr. Wilcox has done a real service in throwing the responsibility for the improvement of civic conditions on the

individual rather than on the government. It is the emphasis of this aspect of the subject that is gradually developing in our city population, an appreciation of the fact that mere changes in the mechanism of government will not solve the problems of city life. In his chapter on "The Control of Leisure" he explains with great clearness the influence which the city may exert in directing the use of leisure. He shows a keen appreciation of the deep social import of the proper use of leisure, and his words may well receive the consideration of every one interested in civic betterment. The book is an important contribution to the literature of city institutions and opens a new field for fruitful research.

**Willoughby, W. W.** *The American Constitutional System.* Pp. xvi, 323. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Century Company, 1904.

Reserved for later notice.

**Winch, W. H.** *Notes on German Schools.* Pp. viii, 264. Price, \$1.50. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1904.

A very timely and suggestive study of German methods of teaching, not a description of the school system. Teachers, particularly teachers of pedagogy, will be greatly interested in the facts presented.

**Young, J. S.** *A Political and Constitutional Study of the Cumberland Road.* Pp. 107. Price, \$1.00. Chicago: University Press, 1904.

Reserved for later notice.

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#### REVIEWS.

**L'Education des Nègres aux Etats-Unis.** By KATE BROSSEAU, Ph. D., University of Paris and Professor of Psychology, Los Angeles, Cal. Price, 7.50 fr. Paris: Felix Alcan, 1904.

This book is a critical résumé of some 400 pages. The author has collected a mass of information from various sources, and gives the reader a good idea of what has been done. The volume contains no specially new contributions to the discussion, and in spite of the wide range of topics treated I question whether all the important factors in the situation have been duly considered and whether the picture drawn is always true to life. The difficulties arising from the character of the negro are minimized and glossed over. The mulatto question is almost ignored. There is little evidence that the economic geography of the South is understood or its significance for the future realized. In getting at the spirit of the South such important books as Tillinghast, "The Negro in Africa and America" and Brown, "The Lower South in American History" were not consulted, judging from the bibliography, and the same is true of Hammond, "The Cotton Industry"; Willcox, "Negro Criminality," and Stone, "The Negro in the Yazoo Mississippi Delta"; for Europeans, Ernst von Halle's *Baumwollproduktion*.

Throughout the book race prejudice is constantly receiving condemnation, but in such fashion as to raise the suspicion that the author does not